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FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA :

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

H. B. ASHMEAD. PRINTER, 1102 & 1104 SANSON STREET

1871.

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At an Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the House of Refuge, held on the eleventh day of January, 1871, the President, James J. Barclay, being absent, John M. Ogden, Vice-President, took the chair, and Frederic Collins was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers, and the Reports of the Superintendents and Treasurer were read, and referred to the incoming Board, with authority to publish them.

The meeting proceeded to an election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alfred M. Collins and Mr. James S. Whitney, acting as tellers. (For the names of those elected see the next page.)

Thomas A. Budd, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Contributors to the House of Refuge, observe with regret, the absence from their Annual Meeting, on account of sickness, of James J. Barclay, the President of this Association; and hope that by the speedy restoration of his health, he may be able to resume his labors for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. They consider this an appropriate occasion to recognize the services of Mr. Barclay, who is now, the only surviving member of the first Board of Managers. As he was the first person to suggest the establishment of a House of Refuge in this city, was one of the most active in its organization, and as a manager or officer, devoted about forty-five years of active services in this department of public duty and benevolence; the thanks of the Contributors are justly due, and are hereby tendered to him.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be presented to Mr. Barclay.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. OGDEN,

Vice-President.

FREDERIC COLLINS,

Secretary, pro tem.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1871.

President—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

Vice-Presidents—{ JOHN M. OGDEN,
 JOHN FARNUM.

Treasurer—HENRY PERKINS.

Secretary—WILLIAM S. PEROT.

MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman*.

FREDERIC COLLINS, *Secretary*.

JOHN M. OGDEN, *Asst. Chairman*.

GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, *Asst. Secretary*.

John Robbins,
Casper Wister, M.D.,
George M. Troutman,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Nathaniel B. Browne,
Thomas A. Budd,
Isaac R. Smith,
John Welsh,
D. H. Agnew, M.D.,

Gavin H. Woodward,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles E. Haven,
Charles Ellis,
Alfred M. Collins,
J. Pringle Jones,
 of Berks County.
John L. Atlee, M.D.,
 of Lancaster County.

J. J. Woodward,
Frederic Collins,
James S. Whitney,
Samuel R. Shipley,
William Neal,
Oliver Evans,
Atherton Blight,
Pemberton Smith.

Counsellors—Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith, Thomas A. Budd.

Solicitor—James J. Barclay.

Physicians—Alfred M. Sloenn, M.D., James F. Wilson, M.D.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Eliza S. Jones,
Mrs. Hetty M. Newkirk,
Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson,
Mrs. Emily A. Bacon,

Mrs. Ann Earp,
Mrs. Maria Bispham,
Mrs. Ann Eliza Budd,
Mrs. Henrietta Troth,

Mrs. Maria S. Hacker,
Mrs. Annie L. Lowry,
Miss Ann Margt. Herneisen,
Miss Emily Stevenson.

HARVEY R. SUMMERS, AGENT AND BOOKKEEPER,
OFFICE, No. 21 North Seventh Street,
Where applications for apprentices can be made.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Jesse K. McKeever.

Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools—M. Louis Brosius.

Prefect and Teacher of 1st Division Boys' School—Joseph Biggerstaff.

Teacher of 2d Division Boys' School—Miss Anna M. Drake.

Teacher of 3d Division Boys' School—Mrs. Emma G. Baldwin.

Teacher of Music and Teacher of 4th Division Boys' School—Miss Lizzie B. Stranahan.

Teacher of 5th Division Boys' School—Miss Lizzie E. Thompson.

Teacher of 6th Division Boys' School—Miss Mary M. Greer.

Matron of Small Boys and Teacher of 7th Division Boys' School—Miss Eliza English.

Assistant Prefects— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Henry Mulholland,} \\ \text{John Walk.} \end{array} \right.$

Nurse—Miss Maria Keogh.

In Charge of Halls and Boys' Dormitories—Mrs. Anna Henry.

Matron—Mrs. Eliza Plowman.

Assistant Matron—Mrs. Sarah A. Fitzsimmons.

Teacher of 1st Division Girls' School—Miss Hessa R. Miller.

Assistant to the Matron and Teacher 2d Division Girls' School—Miss Sarah Rowell.

Cook—Miss Isabella Dunlap.

Assistant Cook—Miss Mary L. Keely.

Laundress—Miss Bella Dunlap.

Baker—James Doherty.

Assistant Baker—Louis Iutz.

Engineer—Hugh McMahon.

Assistant Engineer—George Wilday.

Carpenter—Robert Patton.

Coachman—Robert Shields.

Gardener—Samuel Moore.

Watchman—Patrick Henry.

Gate-keeper—John Spratt.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—J. Hood Lavery.

Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of the Schools—H. Nelson Carver.

Matron—Abby A. Pinchin.

Assistant Matron and Teacher of Girls' School—E. A. Hendrixson.

Teacher 1st Division Boys' School—Hattie S. Cox.

Teacher 2d Division Boys' School—Mary McDuffie.

Prefect—Wm. B. Sutton.

Gate-keeper and Engineer—Edward Owens.

Gardener and Watchman—Wm. J. Broadhead.

Cook—Margaret Thompson.

Nurse and Assistant in Boys' Department—Salena Frances.

Nurse, Laundress and Assistant in Girls' Department—Harriet Hemenway

Standing Committees,

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,
John M. Ogden,
Thomas A. Budd,

Henry Perkins,
Charles E. Haven,
Frederic Collins,

Oliver Evans.

INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

John M. Ogden,
Charles E. Haven,
John Welsh,

Charles Ellis,
Alfred M. Collins,
John Robbins,

Pemberton Smith.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Thomas A. Budd,
Henry Perkins,
Arthur G. Coffin,

William S. Perot,
George M. Troutman,
Frederic Collins,

James S. Whitney,
William Neal,
Atherton Blight.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

Oliver Evans,
John M. Ogden,
Isaac R. Smith,

Gavin H. Woodward,
J. J. Woodward,
Charles E. Haven,

Samuel R. Shipley,
William Neal.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

John M. Ogden,
John Robbins,

James J. Barclay,
Isaac R. Smith,

John Welsh.

COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Frederic Collins,

George M. Troutman,

Casper Wister, M.D.

COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

James J. Barclay,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Henry Perkins,

Thomas A. Budd,
John Welsh,
Alfred M. Collins,

James S. Whitney.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,
John Welsh,

George M. Troutman,

Frederic Collins.

PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Haven,
John M. Ogden,

Henry Perkins,
William S. Perot,

J. J. Woodward,
John Farnum.



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ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; TO THE SELECT AND
COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; AND
TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

It affords the Managers of the House of Refuge much satisfaction to lay before the constituted authorities of the State and of the City, and before the Contributors, a statement of the condition of the Institution for the past year. It continues prosperous.

On the 1st day of January, 1870, there were in the
White Department 324 boys and 92 girls. Total, 416
Colored Department 85 boys and 38 girls. " 123

Total in both departments,	-	-	-	539
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Received during the year :

In the White Department, 200 boys, 38 girls, total, 238

In the Colored Department, 53 boys, 21 girls, " 74

Discharged during the year :

From White Department, 192 boys, 54 girls, " 246

From Colored Department, 39 boys, 19 girls, " 58

Remaining on the 1st of January, 1871 :

In the White Department, 332 boys, 76 girls, " 408

In the Colored " 99 boys, 40 girls, " 139

The health of the inmates has, with few exceptions, been excellent. Not a single death occurred in the

Colored Department, and only three in the White Department; one from typhoid fever, one from malignant scarlet fever, and one from double pneumonia.

The Representatives of the people, with a wise liberality, by an Act of Assembly, passed on the sixth day of April last, appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars to aid the Managers in the erection of the contemplated new buildings. One half of the appropriation was directed to be paid during the present, and the other half in the following year. Thus assisted by the Commonwealth, the Board felt warranted in commencing the erection of the new edifice. On the 5th of September last the corner-stone was laid in the presence of the Officers and Managers of the Institution, and a number of their fellow citizens, and an address was delivered by the President of the House of Refuge. It gives a brief outline of the history of the charity, and of the improvements recently introduced. A copy of the address accompanies this report, and the Managers beg leave to refer to it.

The buildings are progressing in a satisfactory manner, are all roofed in, and the carpenters are busily occupied in laying the floors, &c. The plastering will be commenced early in the spring, and the buildings made ready for occupation in the beginning of the next autumn.

His Excellency, Governor Geary, paid a visit to the Refuge on the 8th day of Nov., 1870. He was received by the Managers, who found great pleasure in exhibiting every part of the House to him; and it was very gratifying to the Board that he expressed himself pleased with his visit.

It is a great encouragement to those entrusted with the management of the charity to find the Chief Ma-

gistrate of the Commonwealth also deeply interested in its welfare.

The countenance of the Executive will be a new incentive to the Managers to continue to use all their efforts to promote its prosperity.

They renew their invitations to the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania to visit this great school for the reformation of wayward and neglected children, and assure them of a hearty welcome. They will then have from personal observation a full opportunity of witnessing, at least in part, the good that the school is accomplishing. They will see a large and well ordered family of young persons busily occupied in the workshops, the play grounds, or school rooms, acquiring habits of industry and a knowledge of the use of tools, or enjoying themselves in healthful exercise, and thus invigorating their constitution, or receiving that scholastic instruction which is necessary for their success in life. If they accompany them to the refectory they will see them enjoying the nutritious food provided for them; or should they enter the chapel with them, they could not fail to be edified in witnessing the devout attention with which they listen to that instruction which is intended to make them wise unto salvation. A visit to their neat and well ventilated sleeping rooms cannot fail to be satisfactory. All here is well calculated to gratify the philanthropic legislator. How delightful must be his reflection that owing to him, at least in a measure, are these priceless blessings bestowed.

A distinguished citizen of Baltimore characterizes the House of Refuge as "One of the wisest of modern charities."*

* Saverne T. Wallis, Esq.

It is delightful to contemplate the good it has accomplished, and cheering to look forward to what it may, under proper management, achieve. Actuated by an earnest desire to promote the great end for which it was founded, the Managers give their time and attention to the Refuge.

The Board of Managers meet every week. The Visiting Committee make a weekly examination into the condition of the House, the recent cases of admission, and receive applications for the discharge of the inmates.

The Committee on the Schools superintend them, and visit them twice a month, and individual members of the Committee more frequently. The Committee on Employment have the supervision of the shops. The Committee on Buildings and Repairs are charged to keep the buildings in order. And the Committee on the Gardens and Grounds attend to them. The Indenturing Committee's duties are arduous, as they receive applications from persons desirous of obtaining apprentices from the House. The characters of the applicants are inquired into, and the best arrangement that can be obtained for the apprentice is made. Owing to the present state of the apprentice system, it is not easy to obtain places where the inmates can be taught trades, and many of the inmates do not incline to become farmers. Those who obtain apprentices from the Refuge are required to give an account of the conduct and improvement of the apprentice once every year during the term of apprenticeship.

The Committee on Discipline and Economy consists of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, and is an advisory Committee, to be consulted by the Superin-

tendents, and acts under the immediate direction of the Board. These Committees are required to report monthly to the Board.

There is family worship every morning and evening, and religious services in the chapel twice on Sunday. Clergymen and other persons suitable to address the inmates are procured by the Committee on the Chapels. The Sunday-schools are regularly taught. To the reverend Clergy and others who so kindly officiate in the chapels, and to the teachers in the Sunday-schools, the Managers tender their sincere acknowledgments.

To the members of the Ladies' Committee the Board return their thanks.

The Treasurer's account which accompanies this report exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the House of Refuge.

The reports of the Superintendents furnish many interesting details.

With feelings of unfeigned sorrow the Managers record the death of a cherished colleague, the Reverend Albert Barnes.

This sad and unexpected event took place on Saturday, the 24th of December last, about four o'clock in the afternoon. On the morning of that day he spent several hours, engaged in the business of the House of Refuge. He was then apparently in excellent health and spirits. In the afternoon, accompanied by his daughter, he went to pay a visit of consolation to a family in affliction. Scarcely had he entered the house of mourning, and taken his seat in the parlor, when his daughter, on addressing him, found him speechless. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and Dr. Belt was promptly in attendance, but the vital spark had fled.

The sudden death of this distinguished and excellent man deeply affected the community, of which he was so bright an ornament.

No doubt some able hand will give a full account of the life of one who was so prominent in the Christian community. A very brief sketch of him is all that will be expected here.

He was the son of Rufus Barnes, a tanner and farmer, and was born near Rome, in the State of New York, on the first of December, 1798. Until he was about seventeen years of age, he remained with, and assisted his father; and in the winter attended the district school. He then entered the Fairfield Academy, where he remained about three years, and made such progress in his studies that he was enabled to enter the senior class of Hamilton College, New York, where he was graduated in 1820. His original intention was to become a member of the bar, but his religious convictions induced him to relinquish this plan, and he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, where he remained about four years. In 1825 he was ordained and installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, New Jersey.

On the 25th of June, 1830, he was installed in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and was the successor of that distinguished divine, James P. Wilson, D.D.

About two years since, owing to failing sight, he relinquished the active duties of his charge to a co-adjutor, the Rev. Dr. Johnson. but continued his connection with his congregation, we believe, as pastor emeritus.

On the 21st of December, 1824, he was married to

Miss Abby A. Smith, of Fairfield. She and three children, two sons and a daughter, survive him. He had two brothers and two sisters, whom he survived.

Mr. Barnes was a strenuous advocate of temperance, and used his earnest endeavors to promote this great cause.

He was also an ardent friend of liberty. He was a man of untiring energy and industry. He rose at four o'clock in the morning, and devoted himself for more than thirty years, until nine o'clock, to his Commentaries on the Scriptures. He "adopted a resolution to stop writing on these notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

These Commentaries in the course of years increased to nineteen volumes, eleven on the New, and eight on the Old Testament. They have been extensively circulated, not only in America, but in the English dominions, and more than a million and a half of volumes have been placed in the hands of the public.

After 9 o'clock in the morning, he devoted his time to his pastoral duties, or to works of benevolence. He became connected with most of the prominent literary and benevolent institutions in this city. He was President of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Philosophical Society, &c., &c. In 1868 he became a Manager of the House of Refuge, and with great devotion discharged the duties of his office. He was an active member of the Committee on the Schools, and was rarely absent from its meetings, and frequently

visited the schools at other times. He was punctual in attending the meetings of the Board, and of the different committees of which he was a member, the Committee on Discipline and Economy, &c.

He officiated in the chapel of the Colored Department on the afternoon of the third Sunday of the month, and in the chapel of the White Department on the afternoon of the fourth Sunday of the month. The last sermon he ever preached was at the Colored Department on the 18th of December last.

Mr. Barnes was the architect of his own fortune. He says, "I began life with no wealth, and with no patronage from powerful friends. I was blessed with virtuous and industrious parents, and entered on my course with the advantage which was to be derived from their counsels and example. I was dependent on my own efforts." He further says, "I have always found the world kindly disposed toward any exertion which I was disposed to make to put myself forward in life. I do not remember that I ever found a man in my early years who was disposed to throw an obstacle in my way, or who would not have rejoiced in my success. My old pastor, my teachers, my neighbors, I always found willing to help me forward; and what I found in them, I have found also in the strangers whom I have met in the journey of life. When I enlarged my acquaintance beyond the limits of boyhood and youth, I did not encounter a cold and unfriendly world, or find that the men who had not before known me, were disposed to impede my progress, or to throw embarrassments in my path. I have never lacked friends; never failed to find a friend when I had need of one. I know, indeed, what it is for a young man to weep when he starts out alone

to engage in the great struggles of life; but I know, also, what it is to have tears wiped away, and anxieties dispelled, and clouds dispersed, and the heart cheered, as a man meets with smiles and good wishes, and new made friends, and as the voice of public sentiment encourages him to go forward.”*

He was full of hope. “Permit me to say that I am at this period of my life *hopeful* in regard to the world, to truth, to religion, to liberty, to the advancement of the race. The world is growing better; not worse. It is better now than it was sixty years ago; it is becoming better every year, every month, every day.”†

Such a man was Albert Barnes. Faithful unto death, we humbly hope he has received the crown of life.

“As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling elouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.”

Commending the House of Refuge to the continued blessing of the Beneficent Author of all good, the Managers surrender up their trust.

By order and on behalf of the Managers of the House of Refuge.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *President*.

Attest—WILLIAM S. PEROT, *Secretary*.

* Life at Three-score, pp. 29–31.

† Idem, p. 74.

The House of Refuge in account with HENRY PERKINS, Treasurer.

1870.	Dr.	
Dec. 31.	To Cash paid orders of the Board of Managers for maintenance of White Department,	\$66,819 79
	For maintenance of Colored Department,	16,127 14
		<hr/>
		\$82,946 93
	Balance in Bank,	805 54
		<hr/>
		\$83,752 47

1870.	Cr.	
Jan. 1.	By Cash, balance from old account, per last report,	\$250 85
Dec. 31.	Received from Warrants on the City and State Treasuries, under appropriations for the support of the Institution for 1869 and 1870, City \$30,000 00 State, 27,500 00	<hr/>
		57,500 00
	Life Members and Annual Contributors,	112 00
	From labor of inmates, 1869 and 1870, White Department, . . . \$20,498 76 Colored Department, 5,039 18	<hr/>
		25,537 94
	From sale of old materials,	351 68
		<hr/>
		\$83,752 47

HENRY PERKINS,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 31, 1870.*

Audited and examined, and found correct.

January 5, 1871.

A. M. COLLINS,
WM. NEAL,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge:

The Superintendent of the White Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1870, to January 1st, 1871, is as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia, . . .	126	25	151
“ Courts of Philadelphia County. . .	19	1	20
“ Berks, . . .	6	—	6
“ Cumberland, . . .	1	—	1
“ Susquehanna, . . .	2	—	2
“ Clinton, . . .	1	—	1
“ Union, . . .	1	—	1
“ Northampton, . . .	2	1	3
“ Montgomery, . . .	1	—	1
“ Dauphin, . . .	3	—	3
“ York, . . .	5	—	5
“ Lehigh, . . .	3	2	5
“ Lancaster, . . .	4	—	4
“ Bradford, . . .	1	—	1
“ Chester, . . .	1	—	1
“ Schuylkill, . . .	1	1	2
“ Northumberland, . . .	1	—	1
“ Delaware, . . .	1	—	1
“ Bucks, . . .	2	—	2
“ Montour, . . .	1	—	1
Returned, having been indentured. . . .	12	7	19
Returned voluntarily,	6	1	7
	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 238
<i>Discharged.</i>			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture,	37	19	56
Returned to friends,	119	28	147
Examining Judges,	7	1	8
Returned to Court,	5	—	5
By order of Court,	1	—	1
Sent to the Magdalen,	—	1	1
Sent to the Almshouse,	2	—	2
Died,	2	1	3
Discharged,	19	4	23
	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 246
Remaining in the Institution, January 1st, 1871, . . .	332	76	408

136 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends—namely, 114 boys and 22 girls.

Those admitted were born as follows:

In the city and county of Philadelphia, 146; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 47; New Jersey, 7; New York, 4; Maryland, 3; Delaware, 2; Massachusetts, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Vermont, 1; Ireland, 8; England, 4; Germany, 2; Scotland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Canada, 1; Unknown, 7. Total, 238.

100 were of American parentage; 67 Irish; 46 German; 9 English; 3 Scotch; 3 French; 2 Welsh; 1 Swiss; Unknown, 7. Total, 238.

Of the inmates, 24 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the House; 45 their mothers; 54 their fathers; in all, 123 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys when admitted was 14 years; girls, 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ years.

Average number of inmates through the year was, 327 boys and 95 girls.

The boys were indentured as follows:

To farmers, 26; shoemakers, 3; blacksmiths, 2; cabinet maker, 1; baker, 1; trunk maker, 1; tailor, 1; paper hanger, 1; carriage-bolt forger, 1.

EXPENDITURES OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1870.

Salaries, \$10,959 40

Provisions.

Beef for officers' table, 7,121 lbs. \$853 01

“ inmates, . 53,513 “ 4,174 12

Mutton and pork for inmates, . . . 1,488 “ 144 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mutton, veal, and pork, 1,707 “ 363 83

Ham and dried beef, . 996 “ 246 24

Wheat flour, . . 181,333 “ 6,518 13

Corn meal, . . 9,638 “ 226 97

Rice and barley, . 800 “ 28 00

Beans, cabbage, onions, &c., 1,077 58

Carried forward, . . . 13,631 92 10,959 40.

Brought forward, . . .	\$13,631 92	\$10,959 40
Potatoes, . . . 967 bus.	748 95	
Turnips, . . . 250 "	133 75	
Milk, . . . 10,976 qts.	762 24	
Butter, . . . 966 lbs.	486 52	
Marketing, . . .	513 51	
Coffee, . . . 3,362 lbs.	277 04	
Tea, . . . 212 "	184 05	
Sugar, . . . 5,233 "	639 66	
Cheese, . . . 267 "	58 03	
Molasses, . . . 2,249 galls.	707 41	
Spices, . . .	74 51	
Hops and malt, . . .	65 42	
Lard, . . . 1,109 lbs.	191 91	
Salt, . . . 31 sacks,	79 50	
Vinegar, . . . 89 galls.	23 53	
	<hr/>	18,577 95
<i>Clothing.</i>		
Boys' clothing,	\$2,142 80	
Girls' "	479 87	
Boys' shoes, . . . 1,033 pairs,	1,826 80	
Girls' " . . . 180 "	292 70	
Mending,	1,017 40	
Muslins, . . . 3,667 yds.	665 14	
Combs, thread, &c., . . .	246 17	
	<hr/>	6,670 88
Furniture, brooms, and bedding, . . .	861 34	
Repairs and improvements, . . .	11,319 47	
	<hr/>	12,180 81
<i>Fuel and Heating Apparatus.</i>		
Coal, 678 tons,	\$3,431 31	
Pine wood, . . . 9 cords,	92 50	
Tin work,	188 57	
	<hr/>	3,712 38
<i>For Light.</i>		
Gas and oil,	\$1,335 35	
Candles,	9 60	
	<hr/>	1,344 95
Carried forward,		<hr/> 53,446 37

Brought forward, . . .		\$53,446 37
<i>Cleansing.</i>		
Cleansing house,	\$208 00	
Soap and Soda,	427 84	
Starch,	13 08	
	<hr/>	648 92
<i>Other Expenses.</i>		
Physicians' services, . . .	100 00	
Medicines and dentistry, . .	346 01	
Bringing subjects,	113 00	
Sending away subjects, . . .	74	
Visiting children,	4 25	
Water rent,	200 00	
Insurance,	2,010 00	
Postage,	22 00	
Books and stationery, . . .	568 15	
Garden,	23 05	
Car fare,	15 65	
Funerals,	34 50	
Sundries,	139 55	
	<hr/>	3,576 90

EXPENSES OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED DEPARTMENTS.

Salary of Agent, rent of office, and Managers' room,	1,502 77
Wages of Engineers, Bakers, Carpenter, and Coachman, . . .	4,018 00
Printing Annual Report, paper, &c.,	136 27
Horse keeping,	377 73
Repairing carriages,	209 32
Harness and repairs,	30 87
Sundries,	1,297 43
	<hr/>
	\$7,572 39

Of the above expenses there is chargeable, to the Colored Department,	2,076 11	
And to the White Department, . . .		5,496 28
		<hr/>
Expenses of the White Department, for 1870,		\$63,168 47
		<hr/>

WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the brush shop, . . .	\$4.261	23
“ “ shoe shop, No. 1, . . .	3,122	00
“ “ shoe shop, No. 2, . . .	2,918	34
“ “ shoe shop, No. 3, . . .	2,892	46
“ “ box shop, No. 1, . . .	2,898	42
“ “ box shop, No. 2, . . .	2,603	42
“ “ smith shop, . . .	1,513	71
	<u>\$20,209</u>	<u>61</u>

WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Girls' dresses,	226
Boys' aprons,	453
Pants,	923
Jackets,	812
Suspenders, (pairs,)	836
Chemises,	150
Children's sheets,	412
Children's pillow cases,	429
Boys' shirts,	879
Bolster cases, for the Infirmary,	8
Pillow cases, “ “	8
Table cloths,	7
Girls' collars,	119
Boys' collars,	345
Girls' pink aprons,	113
Towels for children,	246
Boys' caps,	66
Flannel shirts,	10
Towels for officers,	50
Window curtains,	44
Children's beds,	102
Children's pillows,	56
Flannel skirts,	80
Skirt bodies,	24
Boys' hats, bound,	360
Sheets, for officers,	26

Pillow cases, for officers,	12
Bolster cases, for officers,	12
Roller towels,	163
Housework, washing, ironing, and mending.	

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Number in school January 1, 1870,	325
“ admitted during the year,	184
“ in school during the year,	509
“ discharged during the year,	178
“ in school December 31, 1870,	331
Average daily attendance,*	277
“ time in “House” of those discharged,	20·7 months.
“ “ “ “ indentured,	25·2 “
“ “ “ “ returned to friends,	19·8 “
Attainments of those admitted and discharged:	

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	5	38
“ “ fairly,	26	42
“ “ tolerably,	43	39
“ “ poorly,	58	45
“ “ monosyllables,	11	11
“ “ alphabet only,	30	3
Ignorant of alphabet,	11	—
Total,	184	178
Could write well,	3	17
“ “ legibly,	35	79
“ “ poorly,	46	34
“ “ name only,	35	32
“ not write,	65	16
Total,	184	178

* The cause of the low average attendance, was owing to Ophthalmia prevailing during a part of the year; the boys not being allowed by the Physician to read, although otherwise in good health.

		When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could cipher in general arithmetic, . . .		2	2
“ “ fractions, . . .		2	20
“ “ reduction, . . .		12	33
“ “ primary rules, . . .		18	21
“ “ multiplication, . . .		12	33
“ “ subtraction, . . .		19	26
“ “ addition, . . .		39	22
Ignorant of figures, . . .		80	21
Total, . . .		184	178
Studying astronomy, . . .			2
“ physiology, . . .			2
“ geography, . . .			9
“ grammar, . . .			9
“ history, . . .			9

The grading of those remaining in the Institution, is exhibited in the following table:

Schools.	Teachers.	Number of pupils.	Algebra.	Astronomy.	Physiology.	Written Arithmetic.	Normal Mental Arithmetic.	Primary Mental Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Grammar.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing in Copy Books.	Writing on Slates.
No. 1.	Jos. Biggerstaff,	42	3	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
“ 2.	Miss A. M. Drake.	42				42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
“ 3.	Mrs. E. G. Baldwin,	44				44		44		44		44	44	44	
“ 4.	Miss L. Stranahan,	52				52		52				52	52	52	
“ 5.	Miss L. E. Thompson,	49				49		49				49	49		49
“ 6.	Miss M. M. Greer,	53				53		53				53	53		53
“ 7.	Miss E. English,	49										36	49		

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number of girls in school, January 1st, 1870, . . .	90
“ admitted during the year, . . .	35
“ discharged during the year, . . .	49
“ in school January 1st, 1871, . . .	76
Average attendance, . . .	77

Attainments of those admitted and discharged:

	When Admitted	When Discharged.
Could read fluently,	—	27
“ “ tolerably,	6	20
“ “ in easy lessons,	14	2
Could spell words of two or three letters, .	10	—
Knew the alphabet only,	3	—
Ignorant of the alphabet,	2	—
Total,	35	49
Could write well,	—	27
“ “ legibly,	10	22
“ “ name only,	16	—
“ not write,	9	—
Total,	35	49
Could cipher in interest,	—	11
“ “ fractions,	—	4
“ “ compound numbers,	2	13
“ “ division,	3	15
“ “ multiplication,	2	6
“ “ subtraction,	10	—
Could not cipher,	18	—
Total,	35	49

During the present year, an important revision has been made of our time table. It was previously the case, that the time for labor was, with the exception of the period for dinner and recreation, from 7½ o'clock in the forenoon, until 5 in the afternoon. By this arrangement, the school instruction had to consist of two sessions, one in the morning before breakfast, and the other in the evening after supper.

The most valuable part of the day was therefore appropriated to labor, while the time for intellectual instruction was confined to its early and late periods. A school session in the morning, and then again in the evening, after the long day had

been spent in work, play, &c., did not seem to be the most propitious plan for mental improvement.

In view of this disadvantage of the old system, and believing that a more appropriate period of the day should be selected for school duties, it was deemed advisable to have an afternoon session of three hours; which experiment has been attended with greatly increased benefit to the pupils. We find that the scholars, not wearied with the labor and sports of the day, are comparatively fresh, and in a condition to study, so as to make a commendable degree of improvement.

As an effect of this change, we put the children to work earlier in the day, thereby enabling many of them to finish their tasks by noon. Those who thus succeed in securing to themselves, all or any portion of the time devoted to labor after dinner, can spend it in the perusal of library books, the making of overwork, or recreation.

As we have added a number of interesting and instructive books to the library, many gladly avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded, of reading them in a room appropriated to the purpose, under the supervision of the lady librarian.

Others, who so desire, can repair to a room where one of the lady teachers, by reading and conversation, imparts to them instruction, calculated to make them wiser and better.

Under the old system of compulsory routine in the division of the day, there was no satisfactory opportunity of ascertaining, to what extent there existed an individual desire for mental improvement. This very important point can now be established, and the experiment so far, has been cheering in the extreme, showing plainly that very many consider an opportunity for mental culture, a full equivalent for extra exertion at labor, or the relinquishment of play.

Having selected a more suitable period for intellectual instruction, it was deemed advisable, to still further perfect the plan, by the employment of female teachers. As the children are sent here to have their vicious propensities subdued, virtuous principles inculcated, to be instructed in the elementary branches of education, and trained to habits of industry, no teacher can

labor with any degree of success, unless he or she is deeply interested, not only in their intellectual advancement, but their moral improvement. The mere cultivation of the intellect, without the improvement of the heart, will accomplish but little.

The successful teacher is the one who, through a proper degree of sympathy for the perverted moral nature of the pupils, strives to secure their confidence and respect.

We must admit that at the commencement of the labors of the female teachers, we had some misgivings as to their success, not with reference to their ability to teach, but arising simply from the peculiar character of their charge. When we reflected that many of our children are the wild, uncultivated youth of the city, unused to the restraints of school, with little educational knowledge, adepts in vicious practices, it seemed to be a difficult task to subject them to proper control through female influence, but we are happy to state that the experience we have had in the matter, has clearly demonstrated the advantages arising from the employment of female teachers.

The subject of education has always been, and will always be, one of the most important and difficult problems in social science. But while the exact line to be pursued, or policy to be followed, may always continue a vexed and open question, we must admit that the query which is the fittest teacher, the male or female, for a large proportion of the youth of this Institution, has been solved practically.

In the higher walks of learning, upon the elevated plains of philosophy, mathematics or languages, there is a seeming propriety in having the preceptor clothed in the authoritative dignity of manhood. In our first and highest division of boys' schools, where algebra, physiology, and astronomy are taught, the teacher is a gentleman of experience; who labors zealously and very successfully in promoting the moral and intellectual condition of his pupils. But in the case of the majority of the children here, the experiment has proved, that many important advantages result from the peculiar influence which women can alone exert.

If it be once granted, that in any case of childhood, the female teacher seems to be the most appropriate instructor, we must not forget that the case of the children here under our care, presents many peculiar features not found elsewhere.

If it be true, that the mother can best train the opening mind of her boy into a beautiful development, and that after her, the lady teacher, with all a mother's nature, is best suited to lead him along the path of education, how much more important the case becomes, when to the education of the mind, is joined that of the heart, when moral reformation is also to be accomplished.

We must not forget the very important difference between the children here, and those in the schools of our city. To the latter, who teaches them, whether male or female, the matter is not so pressing—it resolves itself into a question of expediency merely. The mother's watchful care, and the sweet influence of the home circle, remain to them in either case. But how different with them in relation to whom we hold the responsible position of reformatory guardians. Born, as alas, a great proportion of them are, in the most degraded portions of our city, cradled in the gutter, their nursery the street, exposed from earliest infancy to a legion of temptations, with no restraining or elevating influence in the examples set them by parents, they seem destined to complete physical and moral destruction. And when at this point the Refuge receives them, how great a crisis has arrived in their lives, and how fearful is our responsibility. They are to be reformed, and on the thoroughness of their reformation, depends in all probability their future here and hereafter. What is reformation, but education, a learning to do right, and to avoid wrong; and is there anything it can be more closely associated with than mental education?

Where so fitting a place then, to inaugurate and carry on their moral reformation than the school-room. The school-room in the Refuge then becomes the secular and Sabbath-school combined. This is what it should be.

We now believe, that the lady teacher is a necessary element

in our reformatory process. It is to the sentimental portion of our nature, that appeals for moral reform must be addressed, and over these secret springs of the soul woman holds almost undisputed sway. With her, moral suasion becomes an effective agent, and the delicacy and refinement that are inseparably associated with the female, produce subtle but happy results. In a word, she fills a position that would be void without her, and while performing her educational duties satisfactorily, adds a humanizing and domestic influence that we believe is productive of incalculable good.

The subject of classification is one of equal importance in the present case, with that of education. It is highly desirable that a child should be properly instructed in what is right, but we must jealously watch, lest this good seed sown, come to naught through evil associations. The influence that we all exert upon each other is very great, and in no instance, can it be more so, than in an institution like this. The operation of this personal influence here, is naturally incessant, owing to the limited space and the permanence of associations. Knowing this, it is extremely necessary, that such classification as is attempted, should be conducted upon right principles. Heretofore, the great obstacle in this matter was lack of space. The accommodations would not admit of anything but the crudest classification; but now, that we will have extra facilities, owing to the erection of the new building, we trust that a great improvement can be made in the separation of the children. Such classification as will be attempted, will be founded upon differences in age and character, and to find the proper medium between them will be a constant endeavor. Personal influence may be made, as powerful for good as evil, and with proper care a system of classification might be adopted, that would become a prominent feature in the reformatory process of the Institution.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been exceedingly good, but three deaths having occurred. This, at any time, considering the large number of our children, would be a small proportion, but when we reflect that we were visited with that terrible scourge, the scarlet fever, we have reason to

be thankful to our Heavenly Parent, that our cases of sickness from this source were so few in number, and while it was desolating the homes of many around us, only seven here were prostrated with it, and of these but one died. Our small space and large population would seem to offer an excellent opportunity for the rapid spread of any contagious fever, and it was only through the skilful attention of the physicians, the excellent sanitary regulations of the House, joined to a merciful dispensation of Heaven, that the course of this disease was so limited.

To the reverend gentlemen, who have so cheerfully officiated in the religious exercises of the Institution, upon the Sabbath, we extend our earnest thanks. In addition to their regular pastoral duties, they have spared time to step aside, and speak words of cheering promise to those whose feet have wandered from the path of rectitude. Many a soul, about yielding to that fatal moral recklessness consequent upon sin, has been saved by some kindly prayer offered in his behalf, or the recital of the wondrous story of Jesus' love. The reflection that such has been in many a case, the result of their labors, will be their best reward.

The Sabbath-school teachers also, who have deemed it a labor of love to come here on Sunday, and instruct our children in the precepts of religion and morality, will also please receive our thanks. We trust, that the seed sown, has not fallen on stony places, and earnestly hope that in the future it will bloom into beauty, far beyond our expectations.

In closing this report, we wish to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented deceased, the Rev. Albert Barnes. In his death, the Institution and the community have sustained a great loss. To ourselves, and the children, between whom and himself, there existed the liveliest sympathy and love, the shock of his sudden decease came with augmented sorrow.

Since his official connection with the Institution, he has manifested the deepest interest in the moral and educational improvement of the children, and he regretted that he had not enlisted earlier in so important a sphere of usefulness.

One Sabbath afternoon in the month, he devoted to the spiritual edification of our children, and the many sermons he has preached from the Lord's Prayer, and the History of Jesus, will never be forgotten.

On Christmas afternoon, we expected that he would preach to us, the concluding sermon about the History of the Saviour, and while waiting for his venerable and beloved form to appear, the sad intelligence was communicated, that he had ceased from his labors, and gone to his heavenly rest.

Although a man of profound learning, and world-wide fame, he was very unassuming and gentle in his manners, and by his uniform kindness towards the children, he won their confidence and esteem.

Deeply as all who knew him, will feel his loss, there are few by whom his memory will be more tenderly cherished, than the children of the House of Refuge.

To the Managers, I return my thanks for their kind co-operation in the management of the affairs of the Institution; and in the earnest hope that future efforts will, through the Divine Blessing, be productive of good,

I remain, very respectfully,

JESSE K. McKEEVER,

Superintendent.

January 2d, 1871.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge:

The Superintendent of the Colored Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1870, to January 1st, 1871, is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philada. Co.,	37	14	51
“ Courts “ “	6	—	6
“ Courts of Cumberland Co.,	2	1	3
“ Courts of Chester Co.,	1	—	1
Returned by masters,	5	5	10
Returned voluntarily,	2	1	3
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 74

Discharged.

Indentured,	18	13	31
Returned to relatives,	16	2	18
Returned to masters,	2	2	4
Discharged,	2	2	4
Escaped,	1	—	1
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 58

Remaining in this Department, Jan. 1, 1871, 99 40 139

Forty-three were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest relatives.

Those committed were born as follows:

In Philadelphia, 25; other counties of Pennsylvania, 10; Delaware, 4; Maryland, 7; Virginia, 7; Georgia, 2; New Jersey, 4; Washington, 2. Total, 61.

The average age of boys when admitted was $12\frac{9}{12}$ years; girls, 14 years.

The average number of inmates through the year was 94 boys, and 40 girls.

The greatest number at any one time was 106 boys, and 44 girls.

Work Done by Boys.

Amount of labor in the wire shop,	\$1,655 40
“ “ shoe shop, No. 1,	541 60
“ “ “ No. 2,	1,774 85
“ “ box shop,	767 33
For shoe-fitting—by the girls,	447 40
Total,	<hr/> \$5,186 58

Work Done by Girls.

Striped shirts,	291
Flannel shirts,	181
Pants,	274
Jackets,	269
Boys' collars,	130
Boys' aprons,	156
Suspenders, (pairs,)	82
Desk covers,	40
Sheets,	227
Sheets, (officers,)	8
Pillow cases, (officers,)	86
Pillow cases,	10
Bolster cases, (officers,)	6
Bed ticks,	20
Pillow ticks,	23
Towels,	86
Window curtains,	23
Girls' neckties,	48
Dresses,	140
Drawers,	14
Stand covers,	20
Balmoral skirts,	21
Flannel skirts,	37
Under garments,	67
Skirt bodies,	38
Garters, (pairs,)	15
Crumb cloths,	2
Pulpit cover,	1
Stockings hemmed, (pairs,)	215

EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED DEPARTMENT FOR 1870.

Salaries and wages, \$5,175 76

Provisions.

Beef, for officers' table,	3,470 lbs.,	\$416 40	
Beef for inmates table,	19,719 "	1,545 82	
Mutton and pork,	1,032 "	132 06	
Suet,	461 "	54 54	
Fish,		27 41	
Ham and lard,	455 "	106 98	
Wheat flour,	28,315 "	1,042 05	
Corn meal,	11,762 "	278 13	
Beans and hominy,	7,508 "	247 57	
Potatoes,	538 bus.,	363 50	
Turnips and cabbage,		165 30	
Coffee,	655 lbs.,	36 00	
Tea,	83 "	67 95	
Sugar,	800 "	100 62	
Milk,	2,972 qts.,	208 59	
Butter,	332 lbs.,	175 82	
Molasses,	568 gals.,	159 18	
Salt,		15 50	
Vinegar,		14 13	
Vegetables,		291 82	
Fruit,		27 83	
			5,477 20

Clothing.

Kerseys,	383 yards,	\$306 40	
Cutting garments,	558	27 88	
Calico and gingham,	956 yards,	209 04	
Striped shirting,	901 "	168 34	
Drilling,	125 "	21 83	
Muslin,	1,430 "	227 39	
Apron linen,	298 "	74 02	
Flannel,	602 "	198 67	
Boys' caps,	11 dozen,	74 50	
Carried forward,		1,308 07	10,652 96

Brought forward, . . .	\$1,308 07	\$10,652 96
Boys' shoes, . . . 98 pairs,	191 70	
Girls' shoes, . . . 56 "	101 60	
Repaired shoes, . . . 700 "	387 61	
Stockings, . . . 20 dozen,	35 67	
Trimmings, . . .	94 45	
	<hr/>	\$2,119 10

Furniture.

Carpeting,	\$130 77	
Tinware,	88 71	
Woodenware,	29 90	
Queensware,	32 75	
Hardware,	70 28	
Brushes, brooms and bedding, . . .	81 05	
	<hr/>	433 46

Repairs and Improvements.

Lumber and carpenter work, . . .	\$124 52	
Brickwork and repairs to pumps, . .	268 60	
Plumbing and gas-fitting, . . .	108 05	
Steam-fitting,	255 42	
Hardware,	15 73	
Paint, oil, glass and putty, . . .	1,183 34	
Locks,	10 95	
	<hr/>	1,966 61

Fuel and Light.

Coal and wood, . . . 168 tons,	\$971 58	
Gas and candles,	446 10	
	<hr/>	1,417 68

Infirmary.

Physician's salary,	\$100 00	
Medicines and dentistry,	37 20	
	<hr/>	137 20

Other Expenses.

Soap and starch, . . . 3,003 lbs.,	\$213 68	
Combs,	17 25	
Bringing subjects and sending them away,	60 25	
Postage and revenue stamps, . . .	23 26	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	314,44	16,727 01

Brought forward,	.	.	\$314 44	\$16,727 01
Gardens and hauling,	.	.	30 90	
School-books, stationery, &c.,	.	.	167 58	
Sundries,	.	.	68 72	
Water-rent,	.	.	70 00	
Spices.	.	.	4 50	
Ice,	.	.	25 36	
Traveling,	.	.	15 00	
				696 50
Total,	.	.		<u>\$17,423 51</u>

Of the aforesaid amount (\$17,423 51) there were \$1100 expended for repainting the interior of this Department.

General Expenses.

Of the expenses of both White and Colored Departments, for salary of Agent, rent of Managers' room and office, printing of Annual Report, &c., there is chargeable to

Colored Department,	.	.	\$1,184 79	
Wages of Bakers, Carpenters and Coachman, including board,	.	.	891 32	
				<u>\$2,076 11</u>

REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL, COLORED DEPARTMENT, FOR THE
YEAR 1870.

Number in attendance January 1, 1870,	.	.	.	85
“ admitted during the year,	.	.	.	53
“ discharged during the year,	.	.	.	39
“ now in attendance,	.	.	.	99

Comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged:

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	5	15
“ “ tolerably,	12	12
“ “ poorly,	7	8
“ “ easy lessons,	7	3
Knew the alphabet only,	12	1
Did not know the alphabet,	10	—
	—	—
	53	39
Could write well,	2	7
“ “ legibly,	7	18
“ “ poorly,	15	6
“ “ name only,	11	5
Could not write,	18	3
	—	—
	53	39
Could cipher in fractions,	—	1
“ “ compound numbers,	3	4
“ “ reduction,	3	11
“ “ through primary rules,	6	10
“ “ in multiplication,	8	5
“ “ addition and subtraction,	12	3
Ignorant of arithmetic,	21	5
	—	—
	53	39

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number in attendance January 1, 1870,	38
“ admitted during the year,	21
“ discharged during the year,	19
“ now in attendance,	40

The following table shows the comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged:

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	3	9
“ “ tolerably,	7	9
“ “ easy lessons,	6	1
Knew alphabet only,	5	—
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 19
Could write well,	3	12
“ “ legibly,	7	7
Could not write,	11	—
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 19
Could eiper in fractions,	—	2
“ “ eompound numbers,	1	3
“ “ through primary rules,	—	6
“ “ in multiplication,	2	2
“ “ addition and subtraction,	6	6
Knew nothing of arithmetic,	12	—
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 19

In accordance with the general usage of the Institution and the requirements of the Board of Managers, it again becomes my duty, as the year closes, to make report of the general operations and internal workings of the department under my immediate charge.

And first, it is with feelings of profound gratitude to an all beneficent Providence that I would call the attention of the Board to the remarkably good health of the inmates. During the three years last past, but one death occurred in the entire department, and the physician's record shows that the *general* health will bear a more than favorable comparison with any similar institution in the land.

To secure such desirable results, under the blessing of heaven, I find in experience that it is not sufficient that a dietetic system, economical, judicious and nutritive be adopted, that personal cleanliness be insisted on, and that clothing, ample as to

quantity and quality be furnished. All these may concur *ad libitum*, and yet the result may not be attained.

To render them operative it is important that *timely changes*, such as circumstances and seasons demand, be carefully noted and promptly attended to. As the success of the physician often depends on the skill and care of the nurse, so the success of any system is intimately connected with its judicious administration. The *untimely* change even of a garment may have its serious effects. To some children a cold is a trifling affair, but to colored children, whose system, whether from early exposure and neglect, or inherent, is impregnated with scrofulous affection, a cold is too often the precursor of dissolution. To guard against and counteract the incipient stages of tubercular tendencies, heavy flannel undergarments are provided for each inmate, and worn during those inclement seasons of the year that require greater bodily protection from a cold and changing temperature. The outlay in this item of expense is counterbalanced by the improved health and comfort of the wearer, irrespective of the reduction of the medicinal expense.

In the early part of the year just past, the Board adopted a new *time table*, shortening somewhat the hours of labor, extending those of recreation, and holding the school sessions during the hours of day, instead of early morning and night sessions. I regard this change as a radical improvement in our system, and decidedly beneficial in its physical results. Heretofore it was all work and study, and little or no recreation. The strong, robust boy might, and could rush through his task, and thus earn for himself some extra recreation. Not so the weakly boy. Under the present system all have a sufficient time for recreation, the effects of which are already seen in a more robust development. We do not stand alone in urging the importance of physical culture, for those in control of our best institutions of learning, with the instincts of a pure philanthropy, and the eyes of a true philosophy, see the happiness or misery of the rising generation in the educational system of the present. They see that without *physical culture*

the mental and moral powers are dwarfed, and can never attain their full strength and vigor. No school is complete, especially if its object is reformatory, where provision is not made for this part of culture. A few years hence, and the children of our institution now under mental, moral and physical culture, must go out into the world, mingle with it, become a part of it. The sacred claims of social, civil and family relations will lay their burden upon them. How shall they be prepared for these responsibilities? How meet their obligations? These questions demand an answer now, and these we would answer as follows :

Our schools, whether purely literary or reformatory, must not become as prison-houses, in the confinement of which the physical nature is dwarfed, enervated, but as gardens in which the seeds of health, as well as knowledge, are sown with care, and develop'd with prudence.

Under the present arrangement, *our change of time table*, referred to at the beginning of this paragraph, the results are most encouraging. More time is given to healthful, invigorating, open-air exercise. Yet while the hours of labor and study are somewhat reduced, this reduction is compensated for in a greater mental and physical force, as evidenced by the superior progress and industry of each in study and labor. The division of time for labor, study and recreation, within seasonable hours, has contributed largely to the beneficial results of the whole.

The conclusion on the part of the Board to adopt the plan which other institutions have found so efficient in advancing the scholastic attainments of their inmates, *i. e.*, the employment of competent female teachers, has worked well with us since its adoption. The results fully justify the change, as well as the attendant additional expense. The schools, as to variety and progress in their educational development, are far in advance of any previous condition, while in morals and manners the tone is highly improved. This success in the school-room I must ascribe to the influence of the teachers. Woman, as an educator of youth, has no superior. Her great

strength is her influence, and that influence all the more potent as it is noiseless and gentle. Woman's very *presence* in the school-room is a check to the rude and boisterous, while the accents that fall from her lips are confidence to the diffident and courage to the aspiring. Who shall say that this influence so potent and useful in the school-room, shall cease with the hours of study? Rather may we not confidently hope that having left its impress on the heart, it will be borne forth in a regenerated character to help bless the world.

During the greater part of the year our workshops have afforded ample employment to all the boys, save such as were required to keep in proper order and cleanliness the boys' department. About one-half of the boys were engaged in shoe-making, and after a reasonable experiment it was found that they had the capacity for becoming good workmen. Thus the way to a respectable competence is opening up to a class hitherto precluded from all trades save that of a barber. That the boys value their privilege in this respect is apparent from the applications made to me for permission to remain in the House longer than the requirements of discipline, or the objects of the institution demand. They desire to remain that they may acquire a more perfect knowledge of the trade. Such requests, however, cannot be granted, and hence, failing in this, some apply to our manufacturers to be continued in their employ. Those retained can earn wages sufficient to more than meet their current expenses.

The apprentice system of our country has fallen into disuse, and not, perhaps, without reason. The great want of our day is skilled labor, and such labor is always at a premium. American youth, for the most part, are averse to learning a special trade, or having learned it, are averse to being confined to it. Our manufacturers, therefore, in a very great measure, are dependent on the services of artisans from foreign lands. Our aim here to inculcate a taste for mechanical pursuits, though circumscribed by time and circumstances, within the narrow limits of a partially acquired trade, withal, I think the move, though but a partial one, is still a *move* in the right direction.

And just here it may be suggested. Is it not the duty of the State to cultivate, as far as possible, whatever elements of value there are in the colored youth, so that they may become a source of strength, and not of weakness, in the State?

The Indenturing Committee after long, patient and careful examination of the system of apprenticing heretofore pursued by the Institution, have come to the conclusion, and so directed, that important changes in the former plan be made. Ninety per cent. of the applications for apprentices come from farmers, and to the business of agriculture about that percentage of our children are sent. Farming, however, is not congenial to all tastes, and just in proportion as it is made compulsory, in the same proportion will it become distasteful, and the object of the Institution—the reformation of the apprentice—be lost. With a view to enable such as desire to apply themselves to some other business, the Board has directed—specially in the case of boys—that the youth of fourteen years shall not be bound to farming for a term exceeding *four years*. Thus an opportunity is given boys when they attain their eighteenth year to remain on the farm or select some other avocation more congenial to their taste. I think this a simple act of justice to those whose sense of duty and integrity of principle bind them to an occupation in many cases distasteful, and which they certainly would not follow when all moral and legal obligations are removed by the expiration of the indenture.

As suggested on a former occasion, so I now repeat. An important part of the duty of the Institution to its wards lie beyond the limits of its walls. It is not enough to give a boy at his indenture and departure from us some earnest advice, a shake of the hand, and the wish “God speed you.” It is not enough for a boy to know that if he does well his visits to the House will be acceptable and cordial; but if he does not do well, his presence will not be tolerated. When a boy is made conscious, by the occasional official visit, that the eye of the Institution is ever on him, to guard his interests, encourage his efforts, aye, and to reprove his waywardness, there is an

impulse, a mighty impulse given him, to urge him upward in the scale of human progress.

Somebody cares for me is a talisman that levels the mountain difficulties of progress, that smooths the rough places of human passion and straightens the crooked paths of perversity and error. I repeat, therefore, an important duty lies without the walls of the Institution.

In regard to those discharged on their own responsibility, or returned to parents, it may here be remarked, when once a child is committed to the guardianship of the Board, I think that even the high claims of the parental relation ought not to interpose to the detriment of the child. I offer, therefore, by way of suggestion, whether it would not be advisable to adopt a plan of discharge by which a probationary term might be spent outside the Institution preliminary to a final discharge.

In November last the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Ralph Brown, resigned his situation here. Mr. Brown was a faithful, earnest and intelligent officer, and has our best wishes for his future happiness and success. In this connection I may be permitted to say, perhaps the next most difficult duty to the maintenance of good order and cheerfulness among our children, "a class so subject to present impulses, who calculate neither backward nor forward, whose moral sense has never been quickened, and whose views of present or future accountability are exceedingly narrow," is the educating of subordinate officers to a reasonable apprehension of their obligations as teachers and preceptors in an institution of this character. Time-servers there are, eye servants, who sometimes insinuate themselves into Houses of Refuge. These are never satisfied save at receiving their salary. They are ever complaining of and fretting at their surroundings, and even murmur at those whose duty as well as right it is to require a thorough performance of the duties pertaining to the best interests of the institution. To my mind, a plan speedy in its application and positive in its results should apply to such characters. The faithful and efficient officer who identifies himself with his work, and whose pride is in the success of his work, cannot be

prized too highly, and should be retained if possible. By him liberal compensation is merited, and to him liberal privileges should be granted. His loss is a positive loss to the Institution.

The officers and inmates of this Department lament the death of that godly man, the Rev. Albert Barnes, whose spiritual light was so instantly blended with light of eternal glory. We shall miss his faithful instruction and earnest admonition in our pulpit; we shall miss his genial friendship; we shall miss his kindly counsel and cheerful encouragement. The last sermon he preached on earth was delivered in our chapel, on the afternoon of December 18, 1870, to a handful of the lowliest of God's creatures; and the crowning ministerial act of that almost incomparable life was closed with the now prophetic words, "Children, I shall not live long; when I am dead you will remember what I preached to you." The Master *had* come, and was calling for him.

To Messrs. Latimer, Robinson, Morrison, Bailey, Dungan and Curry, we are greatly indebted for their regular and valuable services in the pulpit and Sabbath-school.

In the early part of the year, this Department was repainted, by which the condition and appearance of the various apartments were much improved. I sincerely trust that the Board will during the coming year feel able to incur the expense of painting the walls of both the boys and girls dormitories.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOOD LAVERTY,
Superintendent.

January 24, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN INDENTURED, ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FAVORABLE ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

H. C. is still the same excellent young man as represented before. He is in his twentieth year, and is still employed as second engineer on the propeller T.

As Captain H. is away from home, I will write a few lines about O. W. He goes to school regularly, and is learning very rapidly. So far, he is a very good boy, and I have no trouble with him. We will send him to school for some time yet, and then he will go to sea with his uncle.

I feel it my duty to say, that S. McC. has been a good and faithful boy. His time will be up in April next, and I suppose he will return to his friends in the city. If they are what they should be, I shall have no fear of S. If he should return, and should fall under your observation, please give him a "God bless you." Hoping that your faithful labors may be encouraged by many such reports, I remain yours truly,

G. N. P.

I can find no fault with J. H. He is obedient and industrious, and improves in his employment. I hope my answers to your queries will prove satisfactory.

J. S. is still with me, and is doing very well.

J. McC. has been very obedient to my commands. He has been very honest and upright; never knew him to tell a falsehood. Has been very industrious, and improved very fast. Has attended school—is quite a scholar. He has attended a place of worship, but has not become religious; but is a very

steady, civil young man. His health has been good, has not had a day's sickness since he came here.

W. S. is a good boy. I think much of him. I think he will try to do right. I should be pleased to have another boy as good as William.

J. R. has been more obedient than is commonly the case with boys. I might get twenty boys, and not get one that was as obedient and attentive as J. I would like you to see him. He is getting to be quite a man. I never saw a boy grow faster, not only in height, but in thickness also. I am very much pleased with my selection. I should like to have another boy, about J.'s age when he was indentured, provided I could get one as good as J.

I can say no harm of B. G., of good I cannot say too much, as he is a boy of correct principles. Has connected himself with the church.

Wm. H. S. has been very obedient, honest and truthful. Is a smart, industrious boy, and has improved very much. He is going to school, is improving. Is a great reader. Never fails in attending church and Sabbath-school. His morals are good. He sends his respects to you and the boys of his acquaintance. I believe he is perfectly satisfied and contented. He has the good will of the neighborhood. Everybody speaks well of Willie, as a nice, mannerly boy.

B. D. has been as good as could be expected. Is honest, and tells the truth. He is going to school at present. Is very healthy.

F. W. has always been obedient, is honest, and have never detected him in an untruth. Is industrious, and improves at his work. Goes regularly to church and Sabbath-school.

It affords me pleasure to give a favorable answer to all your questions about J. G.

I have no fault to find with J. H. M. He is very industrious, and takes a great deal of pains with what he does. If he lives, and has luck, he will make a farmer. I am very well satisfied with him.

E. R. is an excellent young man. He attends church regularly, and has connected himself with it. Is a teacher in the Sabbath-school.

J. D. is a good boy, is obedient, honest and truthful. Is very industrious, and has improved in his employment. He is now attending school daily.

D. L. is going to school now, and learns quite fast. He has behaved very well since he has been with us.

W. H. is a good, smart boy; has attended school every winter since he has been with us, and has improved in his learning. Attends church and Sabbath-school regularly.

J. S. has been generally industrious, and is improving at his work. Is obedient, honest and truthful.

RELATIVE TO WHITE GIRLS.

L. E. does everything that is required of her. We have never caught her in a theft or an untruth. She is industrious, and seems to want to improve. She has requested me to say to you, that she is well satisfied with her place, and is willing to stay with us. So far, she has done very well indeed.

J. L. in a general way has been obedient, we have full con-

fidenee in her honesty. Is industrious. Attends a place of worship as often as eireumstanees admit, always respectful in her attendanee, but no marked seriousness.

L. K. obeys all my commands. Has not shown any indieation of being dishonest or untruthful. Has been industrious, and improved remarkably. Attends a place of worship regularly.

A. H. has enjoyed good health, and is happy. She has made a profession of religion, and is consistent in her aetions.

L. M. is a very smart girl, very truthful and honest. Attends a place of worship regularly every Sabbath.

M. A. McC. has been obedient, honest and truthful. She attends church regularly, and is an exeellent girl.

It affords me pleasure to state, that J. M. has been an exceedingly good girl during the time she has been with us, and we have every reason to believe, that her eonduct will be equally good in the future.

COLORED BOYS.

In reply to your questions concerning W. P., can say he is an honest, obliging and industrious boy, and feel that I could not be better suited.

H. D. D. has proved quite satisfactory; at times, however, his temper has gained the upper hand of him; but by prayer, and carefully guarding it, he is endeavoring to subdue that dreadful enemy. He does not eare partiicularly for studying, but enjoys reading, and to this devotes a portion of his spare

time. He attends church regularly, and takes a great interest in Sunday-school. He is delighted with his home.

I am happy to say that W. B. M. is doing very well. I am well satisfied with the improvement he has made.

T. B. is a very industrious boy, and one that learns rapidly, both at school and at home. He has, as a general thing, been obedient and honest, and in this particular he is making an effort to improve. I feel confident he will succeed.

I think C. J. C. a good boy, except he has not at all times been as careful to tell the truth as I would like; but has been obedient and industrious. He is at present attending school, and applies himself as diligently to his books as he has done heretofore in learning to work. He has excellent health.

H. McF. needs a little watching to be reliable, yet believe him to be honest.

W. H. T. can do almost anything that is to be done on a farm. He is industrious and obedient, and unless he falls into bad company, will make a useful man.

I am very well pleased with J. C. He is very industrious, and tries to do what is right. I have found him to be perfectly honest.

J. H. has been honest and obedient, but not as industrious as I would like. He attends church and Sunday-school.

J. M. is a very useful boy, and has made great improvement in his employment. He has not at all times been as truthful as I would wish; but with this exception, have no complaint whatever to make.

COLORED GIRLS.

We feel very much interested in the welfare of M. K., and expect, judging by the past, to see her become a good and useful woman. She is getting along nicely with her household duties.

E. W. I think is doing as well as could be expected. She is obedient, honest and truthful. She regularly attends church and Sunday-school, and although she shows no disposition to become serious, takes a great interest in religious exercises.

In reply to your queries concerning R. B., can say without hesitation, that she is honest, truthful and industrious, in fact, a very good girl; one that has given us no cause whatever to regret having employed her. She has enjoyed good health.

E. W. has attended school, and made considerable progress in learning, but not more than in her household duties. We consider her perfectly reliable, from the interest manifested by her in all of her duties; feel confident that her great desire is to do right.

I think P. W. is doing very well. She learns rapidly, both at school and at home, and seems to be interested in her employment. I am glad to say she is a girl that I am not afraid to trust.

FORM OF A LEGACY OR DEVISE.

I do give, devise, and bequeath to the HOUSE OF REFUGE,
their successors and assigns

Fifty dollars a Life Subscription.

Two dollars an Annual Subscription.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by any of the
Managers, or by either of the Superintendents.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN 1870.

George W. Childs, Esq., a number of Books.

T. S. Arthur, Esq., Arthur's Ladies Home Magazine and
Children's Hour, 2 copies.

Louis A. Godey, The Ladies Book, 1 copy, and engravings.

Henry Peterson, Esq., Saturday Evening Post, 2 copies.

Mrs. Emily Taylor, 6 copies of the "Silent Comforter."

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A
CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PROSECUTING
OFFICER OF THE COUNTY.

County, ss.

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us
President Judge of the Court
of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid, and
one of the Associate Judges of the said Court,
by the prosecuting officer of the said
County, that an infant, aged
is *unmanageable* [or a *vagrant*, as the case may be], and has no
parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage, and

take proper care of such infant, and that the future welfare of said infant requires that should be placed under the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge: we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of; and we do adjudge the said infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge; and do transmit, hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken before us on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND.

County, ss.

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof has been made to us
 President Judge of the Court
 of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid, and
 an Associate Judge of the said Court,
 by the *parent* [*guardian* or *next*
friend, as the case may be], of
 infant, aged that said infant is unman-
 ageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that
 the future welfare of the said infant requires that should
 be placed under the care and guardianship of the Managers of
 the House of Refuge; we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts
 of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully

examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of: and we do adjudge the said infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge; and do transmit, hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken before us, on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witness, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions for

County.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	} Of Sessions, 18
<i>vs.</i>	
	Indictment,
	Plea, Not Guilty.
	Verdict, Guilty.

I DO CERTIFY that it is the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions _____ County, that the above named _____, aged _____ years, who was duly convicted of _____ on the _____ day of _____ Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and _____ is a suitable subject for "THE HOUSE OF REFUGE," and that he was duly committed by the said Court to the custody and guardianship of the Managers of the said House of Refuge.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at _____ this _____ day of _____ Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and _____

AN ADDRESS
DELIVERED AT THE
LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE
OF THE
NEW BUILDINGS
OF THE
WHITE FEMALE DEPARTMENT
OF
THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1870.

BY JAMES J. BARCLAY,

PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1870.

HENRY B. ASHMEAD, PRINTER

1102 and 1104 Sansom Street.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS :

An interesting occasion brings us together. We are assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone of buildings intended for the occupation of the white female inmates of the House of Refuge.

Nearly half a century has passed since this noble charity was incorporated.¹ Then it was by some considered as an experiment; a few doubted its utility. Then there was but one² kindred institution in the United States. Now no one questions the advantages conferred on society by these schools of reformation; now few of the leading States of the Union are without them, and some possess more than one.

But they are not confined to America. They are to be found in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France, where they are highly appreciated and fostered. The most celebrated is that at Mettray, near Tours. To its success, that distinguished philanthropist, M. De Metz, has consecrated his life, his talents, and his fortune. Long may he be spared to win back the prodigal, and when at last he shall be called home, his memory will be blest by thousands whom he has rescued, and restored to society, and taught to tread in the paths of honor and integrity.

¹ March 3, 1826.

² New York.

On the twenty-first of July, 1827, the corner-stone of the first buildings situate on Coates street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, was laid, and an eloquent address delivered by the lamented Joseph R. Ingersoll. On the twenty ninth of November, 1828, the Hon. John Sergeant delivered an impressive discourse on the dedication of the buildings, and pointed out the advantages that would be conferred on the community by the House of Refuge.

Let it always be borne in mind that it is not a *prison*, but a *school*, not the *abode* of the criminal, but the *home* of the wayward, neglected or friendless child ; that punishment is not named in the law, and never formed any part of the plan adopted for its government. It is true that a mild, but firm discipline is observed to enforce obedience and preserve order. But the desire of the managers is, and always has been, that kindness and not fear should be the ruling power. In a very few years, the House being duly appreciated, was filled, and it became necessary that more ample accommodations should be provided for white children, and that provision should be made for colored. Efforts were accordingly made, and as soon as the necessary funds were obtained, an eligible lot was purchased, sufficiently large for the buildings of both departments.

On the first of July, 1848, the corner-stone of the buildings designed for colored children was laid, and an address delivered by a member of the board. At the close of the year 1849, these buildings were ready for the reception of inmates, and on the last day of that year the Hon. William D. Kelley delivered an address in his usual felicitous manner.

The rapid increase of the number of inmates of the

white department admonished the managers of the urgent necessity of making further provision for them. The bequest of the late beneficent Frederick Kohne having been received, and further aid obtained from the State and the City, and from the sale of the old site and buildings, no time was lost in procuring plans and estimates, and John McArthur, Jr., was selected as the architect, and a contract entered into with Kilgore and Hudders for the erection of the proposed buildings, the corner-stone of which, with appropriate ceremonies, was laid on the 15th of June, 1852. On the 1st of June, 1854, an able and impressive address, prepared by his Excellency William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, was pronounced by his friends, A. Black and F. W. Hughes, Esquires, as he was too much indisposed to be present.

A copy of this excellent discourse was at the request of the managers furnished by the Governor, printed by them and widely circulated.

From the first of December, 1828, until the present time, upwards of ten thousand, five hundred young persons have enjoyed the advantages of this school. Here they were nurtured, instructed, and cherished, and prepared, as far as the skill and zeal of those intrusted with their guardianship could accomplish this noble object, to go forth into the world, and gain by their diligence an honorable livelihood, and by their integrity, the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens.

We do not assert, we dare not hope, that all of this large number have become virtuous members of society, but if our space permitted, we could adduce hundreds upon hundreds of instances in which our wards have maintained an excellent reputation, and large numbers of

them quietly and unobtrusively pursuing their avocations, are not in any manner to be distinguished from the rest of our fellow citizens.

“Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They keep the noiseless tenor of their way.”

Very few of them are known to us to have committed crime or been in our jails, thus proving the great and salutary influence of the Institution upon the morals of a large class of our citizens. If such benefits have been conferred by *one* Institution, can the advantages derived from all be fully estimated?

The question has been asked:

“Owing to what causes are Houses of Refuge necessary?”

It would be difficult to enumerate all of them. Some of the most prominent may be suggested: Parental neglect. Parental inability. Parental criminality. The change in the apprenticeship system.

To parental neglect, inability, or criminality may be traced a majority of the cases in which children deviate from the path of rectitude. Where the parents are careless with whom their children associate; where they are not watchful over their morals; where they do not faithfully attend to their religious education; where they do not accompany them to the Holy Sanctuary, they neglect a most sacred duty. It frequently happens that the child has for a long time been walking in the road that leads to ruin, before any attempt is made to check him in his path.

But where the abode of the child is the scene of debauchery and vice, where drunkenness and riot dwell, what else can be expected than that he will soon be

infected by the example set before him ; where in his earliest childhood he is sent forth to beg, falsehood soon becomes familiar to him, and unless arrested in his career he becomes, ere he reaches manhood, an adept in crime, and seems proud of his skill in perpetrating it.

Many cases of youthful depravity arise from the inability of parents to manage their children. From a foolish indulgence, the child is permitted to do as he pleases. Unrestrained, his passions get the mastery not only of him, but of those whose duty it is to control him.

A widowed mother, from a mother's feelings is desirous of keeping her children together, and in the often vain struggle, some of them are sacrificed. Necessity compels her to be absent from them during the day, and thus left to themselves, they form improper acquaintances, and unsuspecting girls are led to destruction.

Living in morally infected neighborhoods is another fruitful cause of youthful depravity. A number of families congregated in the same building renders the proper training of children almost impossible ; but where a whole family are the occupants of the same room, worse consequences may be feared.

The abolition of the apprenticeship system is a prominent cause of incorrigibility in the young. Often without any proper guardian to watch over him, a youth is left to his own direction, and surrounded by temptation is led into habits of dissipation.

While some of the leading causes of youthful depravity have been suggested, there are others which are not so clear. Cases sometimes occur which appear to be unaccountable, unless we attribute them to natural depravity.

Children of the same family, brought up with the same tender care, and watched over with the same solicitude, are entirely different in their characters. While one is all that fond parents can desire, the other is a constant source of sorrow, mortification and apprehension.

The causes of the evil are more or less easily discovered, but it is exceedingly difficult to point out an adequate remedy. How many parents are there who never attend a place of worship, but who make the Lord's Day a day of pleasure? How many who do not even send their children to Sunday-school or to church? Some there are who do not allow them to participate in the advantages of the public schools. How can parents be persuaded to train up their children in the way they should go; how can they be persuaded that a good example is of incalculable benefit; that truth and honesty are among the noblest of virtues; that industry and economy generally lead to competency? But above all, how important it is to prepare them for that abode where sin and sorrow never enter.

May not the system of public instruction be improved, and moral, as well as scholastic culture be given? Can any system of education be considered complete where moral science does not form part of it?

But the most practical and efficient means, so far as we are aware, for the restoration of those young persons who have left, or manifested a disposition to leave, the path of honor and virtue, are schools of reform. In these institutions, the pupils are placed under a mild, but firm discipline; are taught to be obedient and industrious, instruction and labor suitable to their years and capacities are given, healthful exercise afforded, a taste

for study and reading cultivated, and delightful mental recreation furnished by a well selected library. An abundant diet invigorates the body, whilst the understanding is strengthened by judicious training. But above all, constant endeavors are made to quicken the moral sense, to cultivate the best feelings of the heart, and in short, to make the inmates feel that the House of Refuge is indeed a home, where, shielded from the temptations of a sinful world, and watched over by guardians solicitous for their welfare, they are trained for lives of virtue, usefulness and respectability.

Such is the object of the House of Refuge.

Constantly alive to every thing calculated to promote its efficiency and extend its usefulness, the managers have of late made some changes, which have proved to be highly beneficial. The male pupils are now occupied in the workshops in the morning; and in the schools in the afternoon, under well qualified female teachers, except the highest class, which is under the care of an experienced male instructor. The assistant superintendent has the supervision of all the schools. It has been suggested that great benefit would result from connecting a naval school with the present establishment. In it could be placed those of the inmates who desire to become seamen. Here they could be thoroughly trained in the science of navigation, and art of seamanship.

It is mortifying to reflect on the decayed condition of our once splendid mercantile marine. If we be credibly informed, there is difficulty in manning our greatly reduced number of vessels. Our national marine is our natural arm of defence against foreign aggression, and should be manned by intelligent, gallant and patriotic seamen. Where can such men in the future be sought

for but amongst our youth. Where can such youth be more suitably trained than in the naval schools, under experienced officers. In these schools both theory and practice are united.¹

The success which has attended the naval school of Massachusetts, leaves little room to doubt that the same result would attend such a school in Philadelphia.

The crowded condition of the White Department for boys, caused much anxiety to the managers, and admonished them that there was a necessity for providing, with all convenient speed, enlarged accommodations for this portion of the family.

The City of Philadelphia owned a lot on the West side of Twenty-second street, between Girard Avenue and Poplar street, and adjoining a lot of the House of Refuge. Both these lots, in the opinion of the Board, would form a suitable site for the proposed new buildings. An application was accordingly made to the Councils of the city for a gift of their lot. The application was promptly and liberally responded to, the gift was made, and the lot conveyed to the House of Refuge. An application was then made to the Legislature of the state, and an appropriation made to aid the institution; owing to a defect in the act, a delay ensued, but at the late session, the Legislature granted to the Refuge, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable in two annual instalments.

¹ John Welsh, Esquire, one of the Board, in a letter to the Secretary of The House of Refuge dated London, June 29, 1870, in speaking of the Feltham School says: "They have upon the ground a construction which consists of the upper works of a brig with sails and rigging complete, and about one-third of the number are brought up as sailors and find ready employment in the merchant marine. The pursuit is at the boy's option."

This benefaction, with the funds belonging to the charity, and the confident hope that any deficiency would be supplied by our philanthropic and benevolent fellow citizens, warranted the Board in adopting immediate measures for carrying out the generous design of the patrons of the house.

It was determined by the managers, that the new buildings should be appropriated for white girls. A building committee was appointed, and a plan prepared by Messrs. John McArthur, Jr., and Company approved. Messrs. Yarnall and Cooper were appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings, and to aid the committee in making contracts for the necessary materials and workmanship. All these contracts have been made with a due regard to the interest of the corporation.

No pains have been spared to secure the best methods for lighting, ventilating and warming the establishment. The plan of the new buildings will afford a far better classification of the inmates. They will be divided into four classes, and graded according to their moral character. A somewhat different arrangement will be made in the present, from the former plan with regard to their sleeping apartments. The larger girls will have separate dormitories, as heretofore; the smaller ones will occupy a large chamber under the immediate supervision of a female officer. When the new buildings shall be occupied by the girls, the apartments they now use, will be appropriated to a portion of the white boys. Thus an opportunity will be afforded of making a more judicious classification of them, by separating them into four divisions, according to their moral character. Being in smaller bodies they will be under the more immediate supervision of those in charge of them.

It is hoped these buildings will be occupied early in the autumn of 1871.

Before closing this hasty sketch, allow me to pay tribute to the memory of some of those philanthropists to whose active and generous benevolence, and judicious exertions, the House of Refuge is so greatly indebted. Among those most conspicuous, were John Sergeant, Roberts Vaux, Robert Ralston, Isaac Collins, Charles Bird, Alexander Henry, John S. Henry, Thomas Earp, Thomas Shewell, Philip Garrett, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Zell, Henry Troth, Thomas Evans, Alexander Symington, John W. Claghorn, Alexander Fullerton, Thomas P. Cope, Dr. William Shippen. They have ceased from their labors; their works live after them. They have truly left an example worthy of imitation.

To Frederick Kohne the institution is indebted for a munificent bequest of one hundred thousand dollars. To Henry and Alfred Cope, for the liberal donation of thirteen thousand dollars. To the executors of William Mackenzie, for a gift of upwards of four thousand dollars. To John Wright, for a legacy of ten thousand dollars.

Thomas P. Cope, fully satisfied that kindness was more likely to bring back the wayward child to the path of duty, than severity, with his usual wise foresight and liberality, presented the Board with the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, which he desired should be judiciously invested, and the interest derived from it, appropriated to procuring suitable rewards for the most deserving inmates.

His wishes have been strictly carried out, and the most deserving inmates are rewarded on the Fourth of July, and on Christmas day. A generous emulation

has thus been fostered among the pupils, and they eagerly seek to obtain, and highly prize these rewards of merit bestowed upon them.

Encouraged by the success which has attended this plan, the Board have increased the fund from which the premiums are provided. The generous may still further enlarge it, with the full confidence that the result will be advantageous.

Fellow citizens we will detain you no longer than to say, that such an institution is highly deserving your liberal support.

Each one of you is benefited by it. It employs the idle, instructs the ignorant, reforms the depraved, relieves the wretched, and enlarges the sphere of virtuous society. It has strong claims for public bounty and private beneficence. The State and the City have given their aid. The affluent are invited to contribute from their abundance, the widow to cast in her mite, all to assist according to their means. Such charity is twice blessed.

“It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.”

May the beneficence which founded, continue to prosper the House of Refuge, and may those interested with its management be guided by wisdom from on high.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The House of Refuge, for white girls, now in the course of erection on the west side of Twenty-Second Street, and between Poplar Street and College Avenue, consists of a main building and two wings, connected by corridors ten feet in width. It will be three stories in height, and constructed of brick above the basement, which is of stone. The roofs will be of slate.

The buildings front on Twenty-Second Street, of a width of forty-six feet, and a depth of two hundred and twenty-two feet. At a distance of fifty-two feet from the line of the front, two wings are being erected, and at right angles with the main building, of the length of one hundred and sixty-eight feet. Thus combined they will present a conspicuous and harmonious appearance.

The front is constructed of pressed brick, with an ornamental portico and window dressings of Franklin stone. This portion of the building has a breadth of forty-six feet, and depth of fifty-two feet, and contains managers and reception rooms, and officers' apartments. The north wing, thirty-five by eighty-six feet, is designed for the large girls, and contains sixty dormitories, each six feet by eight feet six inches. The south wing, thirty-five by sixty-nine feet, will be occupied as the wards for the small girls. The basement of each of these wings is provided with baths, wash-rooms, &c. The portion of the main building west of the wings is sixty-four by one hundred and eleven feet; this contains the chapel and school-rooms in the upper stories, and the dining-room, work-room, store-room and kitchen in the lower stories.

Especial care has been taken to guard against the risk of fire and the spread of a conflagration, iron doors being walled in across the corridors in each story, and iron stairs introduced throughout the building, at convenient distances from each other.



